

more and more into competition with the colored for employment, and jealousy and contention take place, in consequence between the two races, which always end in the discomfiture of the latter. The late riots in Philadelphia and New York might be cited as instances, not perhaps so much, just now, of a competition for employment, but as instances of the existence of a spirit, which circumstances are daily giving strength to. Protected by his master the slave need not fear it—Emancipated from such protection, if he remains where the spirit exists, he becomes its victim. The State Society further believes, that while the ultimate happiness and prosperity of Maryland would be advanced by the extinction of slavery within her borders, yet that the interests of both the white and the colored population require that emancipation should, in most instances, be accompanied by emigration, for if, as is believed, the emancipated slave, owing to the causes already alluded to, makes a worse member of Society, both with respect to himself and others, than the same individual when in bondage, his emigration is to be desired both by himself and the whites around him. The State Society believes also that in Africa, the condition of the colored people will be far better than in this Country, because, amply provided there with the means of support they will be then relieved from all that now presses, as a moral incubus upon them, and free scope given to their capabilities for improvement and self Government. Entertaining these views the State Society has co-operated with the State of Maryland, in carrying into operation the system contained in the Act of December Session 1832, "in relation to the people of colour in this State," so far as to provide a suitable place for them upon the Coast of Africa. With regard to the immediate subject of Colonization the State Society holds to what it terms the principle of independent State action—those States having slaves, advocating and supporting Colonization for such purposes as will suit them, without unsolicited extraneous interference—and those States having no slaves, appropriating the funds applicable to the subject to such purposes, in furtherance of the plan of Colonization in the slave holding States, as the donors best approve of, and for which contributions may be solicited. If this system is carried out in all the States, the subject of slavery will cease to be the exciting one, between the North and the South, that it now is; jealousies that now run high will subside. Dread of interference with what the law makes property, and custom sanctions as such will no longer exist, and the gloomiest cloud that threatens to overshadow the